

# THE ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE

"ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME"

VOL. XIV., NO. 1971.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

PRICE TEN CENTS

## PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TREATY RESERVATIONS GRIGSBY HELPS GET RAILROAD CASH

**APPROPRIATION OF \$17,000,000  
PASSES HOUSE AND BELIEVED IT  
WILL BE PASSED BY THE SENATE  
GRIGSBY MAKES SPEECH ON BILL**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — The House of Representatives Saturday passed the bill appropriating \$17,000,000 for the completion of the Alaska Railroad. The bill makes the money immediately available and continually available until the road shall have been completed. The principal speeches on the floor of the House in support of the bill were made by Representative Charles F. Curry, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and Delegate George B. Grigsby of Alaska. Others spoke briefly.

Republican leader F. W. Mondell spoke in favor of the bill, and said that while there had been miserable management in the construction of the railroad, the increased cost over the estimates was largely due to the raise in the price of labor and material.

The vote in favor of the passage of the bill was unanimous.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is believed there will be no difficulty in securing its passage. The Senate already has gone on record in favor of completing the railroad, and last Spring passed an appropriation of \$12,000,000, which was reduced to \$2,000,000 in the House of Representatives.

**Grigsby Said Pass Bill Or Give Alaska Back to Indians**

Delegate Grigsby's speech made a great hit with Congress. He presented in logical sequence the reasons why the Federal Government should contribute to the development of Alaska and the need for finishing the railroad. He closed his forceful speech by declaring that "Congress can appropriate the \$17,000,000 for completing the railroad or it can refuse to pass it and

give the Territory back to the Indians."

**Watkins Defends Commission**

Other speakers in favor of the Alaska railroad bill were Representatives John T. Watkins of Louisiana, ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Territories, who defended the Alaska Engineering Commission against the reflections of Republican Leader Mondell, John F. Miller of Seattle, James C. Strong of Kansas, John E. Raker of California, W. C. Lankford of Georgia, and Moses P. Kinkhead of Nebraska.

Republican Leader Mondell charged that Alaska's coal fields have been greatly overestimated, and declared that the Bering river coal was superior to the Matanuska. He said the coal leasing law had proved a gigantic fiasco. However, Mondell urged the passage of the bill.

Representative Miller declared that the value of Alaska's coal fields had not been exaggerated.

**McPherson On Job**

J. L. McPherson, manager of the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, had an Alaska exhibit of charts, maps, photographs, and a monument of statistical data in the cloak room of the House.

**Senate Will Not Hold Hearings**

The Senate managers of the Alaska Railroad Appropriation bill have decided that it will not be necessary to hold hearings by the Senate Committee on Territories. Senator Harry S. New, Chairman of the Senate Committee, and Senators Wesley L. Jones, Key Pittman and George E. Chamberlain attended the House hearings, and believe they have all the information that will be necessary to urge and secure the passage of the bill in the Senate. They predict an early passage of the measure by the Senate.

### DELEGATE GRIGSBY IS COMING TO ALASKA SOON

#### WANT UNITED STATES TO INSURE ELECTION IN HONDURAS STATE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Petitions are being circulated among Honduras refugees in Guatemala and Nicaragua asking the United States to intervene in order to insure an honest election in Honduras this month, according to word received from official channels.

#### FIRE ON BOARD OF NEW MEXICO CAUSES 3 DEATHS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Fire on board the superdreadnought New Mexico killed three and injured forty others. The damage is estimated at \$40,000. A cigarette probably started the fire. Two mess attendants were suffocated to death. One engineer was drowned in the ice machine room.

The fire started in the Rheostat room. About 1,000 visitors were on board when the fire started. All were put over the side in the boats without any confusion. Patrol boats from the other fleet ships came to the side of the Mexico.

A Hilario and George Dixon, mess attendants, are dead. William M. Savage was caught by a rush of water in the ice room and drowned when he went to their assistance.

**FEW AMERICANS LEFT**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — The War Department announces that there are under 40,000 American soldiers left in Europe at the present time.

In a telegram to Mrs. Grigsby, received yesterday, Delegate George B. Grigsby said he would leave Washington for Juneau this week. It is his purpose to give the next month or more to the taking of testimony in the Delegation contest case. He is expected to come directly to Juneau as quickly as transportation facilities will permit. Mrs. Grigsby expects to leave Juneau next week. She will visit in San Francisco for a short time, where her children will be placed in school, and then she will go to Washington and spend the winter with Delegate Grigsby at the National capital.

**Will Leave As Soon as Bill Is Safe**

SEATTLE, Sept. 8.—A Washington special dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer Saturday said that Delegate George B. Grigsby would leave for Alaska immediately after the vote on the Alaska Railroad bill to take testimony in his contest case. The dispatch said that the railroad bill, authorizing an increase in the cost of the railroad from \$35,000,000 to \$52,000,000, would pass.

**TREASURE SCHOONER IS REPORTED TO BE IN DANGEROUS POSITION**

NOME, Sept. 8. — The schooner Polar Bear has returned from East Cape and reports the treasure boat Casco is in a dangerous situation in the Arctic on account of heavy ice. The latter boat was manned by men from Seattle who left to hunt for gold on the Siberian coast.

**COURT IN PROGRESS**

SEWARD, Sept. 8.—The term of court began here a week ago. Only a petit jury was drawn.

#### ARMY FOOD SALE MEETS WITH PEOPLES' APPROVAL



The foodstuffs that were placed on sale in New York city were eagerly bought by the public. Among other things, a large consignment of wine and apples was placed on sale at Herald square, and the people seized the opportunity to buy at the moderate prices for which they were sold.

#### SMUGGLING OF MUNITIONS IS CHARGE MADE

**Claimed that American Munition Manufacturers Are in League With Mexican Smugglers**

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A statement has been issued in which is quoted a former member of the army and military intelligence service claiming that nearly \$20,000,000 worth of goods, one-fourth of which was munitions, has been smuggled annually over the Mexican border. Mexican bandits are blamed along with American manufacturers of munitions who are said to be working with the smugglers.

**CARRANZA MEN TO BLAME**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Details have been received here of three robberies within a week in the Tampico region where only Carranza soldiers are allowed to carry arms. As the result of the robberies the Mexicans secured \$59,000 Mexican gold from Americans.

**AMERICANS REFUSE MEXICAN REQUEST**

LAREDO, Sept. 8.—Many American citizens have been refused permission to enter Tampico section in Mexico since they declined to waive the responsibility of the Mexican government for any bodily harm that might befall them.

**ROBBERS ARE ARRESTED**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The American Embassy in Mexico City has advised the State Department that the Mexicans who robbed American sailors from the Monitor Cheyenne in the Tampico district some time ago, have been caught.

**ARE AFTER CARRANZA**

EL PASO, Sept. 8.—Mexican papers charge the discovery of a secret society which has for its purpose the assassination of President Carranza.

**BELIEVE AVIATORS DEAD**

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 8.—Lieut. Waterhouse and Lieut. Connelley, the missing American aviators, are believed to be dead by Major McCaulley, after his return from the third trip over Lower California. The search for them by boat and aeroplane continues.

**PRINCE TO GO FISHING**

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 8.—The Prince of Wales and staff have left for a three days' fishing trip to Nipigon, on Lake Ontario, and to Nipigon Lake.

#### NEW SUBMARINE LAUNCHED WHICH IS THE FASTEST BOAT AFLOAT IN WORLD

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 8.—Submarine A-2 has been launched. It is equipped with a Diesel engine and is the fastest boat afloat. It has a cruising radius of 7,000 miles and is designed to operate as a unit of the fleet.

#### CANNON BOOM IN GREETING TO PERSHING

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Secretary Baker handed Gen. John J. Pershing his commission as a full General. Pershing handed it to his son who gloried in it.

Gen. Pershing returned on board the Leviathan, the steamer itself symbolic of German's defeat, a sad, faded, stern, impassive and splendid picture of a soldier. He was hailed everywhere as a conquering hero.

Six destroyers and two aeroplanes conveyed the Leviathan into port and the forts boomed forth their salute, scarcely making an impression on the cheering of the multitudes lining the shores. Gen. Peyton C. Marsh, Secretary Baker and Vice-President Marshall were at the gang plank. Police in an aeroplane dropped the Mayor's Welcome to the decks of the boat.

Pershing's son and brother are with him. They were taken to a suite on the third floor of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The First Division band on board the Leviathan played "All Hail, the Gang's Here" as the boat docked. Baker told Pershing that the latter had sacredly kept the great confidence the nation had put in him.

President Wilson sent a message saying: "You served the country with fine devotion and admirable efficiency. The nation is proud of you."

Gen. Pershing seemed to stand like a stone image almost against the many honors showered upon him from every side. He told the Associated Press that he accepted the overwhelming welcome on "behalf of our brave boys to whom the credit is due." He said he was glad to return home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Board of Aldermen have appropriated \$100,000 for the expenses of a reception to be given to General John J. Pershing. The day will be declared a holiday for the city departments. The boyhood and Mexican border friends of Pershing are flocking to the city to participate in the welcome.

#### PUBLIC WILL BE REPRESENTED IN LABOR MEETING

**List of Names Prepared From Which President Wilson Will Select 15 For Delegates**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretaries Glass, Lane, Redfield and Houston have prepared a list of names from which President Wilson will select 15 delegates to represent the public at the labor and industrial conference to be held here October 6. The names of the delegates have not as yet been announced. Five delegates are to be chosen by the American Federation of Labor, five by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and five by the National Industrial Conference Board.

**REPLIES TO GOMPERS**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—President Wilson has replied to the telegram sent him by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the steel workers' arbitration. The nature of the reply has not been made public.

**WOMEN IN CALICO GREET WILSON**

ABOARD WILSON'S TRAIN, Sept. 8.—President Wilson breakfasted at Independence, Mo., the birth place of Jesse James. The places where Jesse James had trained in early days were pointed out to the President. Mostly women in calicos and "mother hoods" greeted the President, and he shook hands with as many as he could reach.

#### FRASER RIVER IS TO BE PROTECTED IN THE NEW TREATY

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Sept. 8.—A copy of the international fisheries treaty between the United States and Canada recently signed at Washington has been received here. The treaty affects the British Columbia fisheries, especially in the Fraser river. The treaty provides for a closed season of 12 days each year, regulation of traps and purse seines and is designed to rehabilitate the Fraser river salmon fisheries.

**PROHIBITION BILL IS IN CONFERENCE**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — The Senate has passed the prohibition enforcement bill which now goes to conference for discussion of the amendments made in the House bill.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON RAPS THE PEOPLE WHO OPPOSE TREATY AND SAYS BOLSHEVISM FROM RUSSIA IS RAPIDLY SREACING POISON

OMAHA, Sept. 8.—For the first time on his present tour, President Wilson in his speech here discussed the proposed reservations to the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations.

"These reservations," said the President, "are assets with a big But—Their provision for the unconditional withdrawal of America from the League means that we, as sponsors for providing the world with a guarantee against future wars, want to sit near the door with our hands on the knob so we could run if we saw something we didn't like."

The President said the proviso that international obligations must be fulfilled before a withdrawal, never would restrain America, because the United States would live up to the provisions and its obligations. He said those who wanted reservations to article 10 didn't want to come in now, but wanted to "be late joiners."

The President said that the Peace Conference at Versailles swallowed the Monroe doctrine "hook, line and sinker." He said this was the first time that the big powers in the treaty had authenticated or recognized the purpose of the Monroe doctrine. The President urged the prompt acceptance of the treaty so the uncertainties in labor conditions throughout the world might be settled.

**SPEAKS AGAINST BOLSHIEVISM**

DES MOINES, Sept. 8.—President Wilson in speaking in the Coliseum suggested the possibility of bolshevism spreading throughout the United States unless the treaty is ratified promptly. He said the world is waiting uneasily while the poison of the Soviets from Russia is spreading. The President said labor and capital could not proceed with settlements nor problems be solved while there was suspense in America. He said the United States could not participate in the world's labor conference at Washington, soon to be called, unless the treaty had been accepted. He said as he had stated before the treaty, with the covenant of the League of Nations, was an American document extending democracy over the world, and shifting foreign relations from a basis of force to one of arbitration.

The President said the people were being misled about the treaty by men who look at it with the jaundiced eyes of those who have private interests of their own and private axes to grind.

Speaking of Russian affairs, he said thirty-four men were controlling Russian affairs, representing only themselves. He said there was a closer monopoly at Moscow than there ever had been at Potsdam before the war. These men controlling the destinies of Russia, he said, were more cruel than the czar.

"If we do not want little groups of selfish men to plot Europe's future," he said, "we must see to it that little groups of selfish men do not plot America's future."

The President said the war was won by the American spirit, which was written in the treaty and included the ideals for which the gallant American boys fought.

"I have the greatest respect for the American Senate," said the President, "but I came out direct to the American people to fight for a cause greater than is the Senate, and I intend to fight that case until I die."

**HIS LOUIS SPEECH**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—President Wilson in his second speech in the Coliseum said there cannot be a League of Nations without a partnership with the United States in it, "and if we are a partner in it," he said, "I predict that we shall be a senior partner." He said the amending of the treaty meant its failure and the isolation of the United States. He said the United States should have representatives on a powerful reparations commission, as without such, "We should be playing a lone hand" and be frozen out of the game. The President charged that the opponents of the treaty would be absolutely contemptible quitters if they did not see the thing through, after the way had been paved by the best blood of Americans on the battlefields.

**PROLONGED CHEERING FOR WILSON**

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—President Wilson in his speech here appealed to his audience to support the treaty as a charter for a new order of the world's affairs. Every person in the crowd of 15,000 carried a small flag. The crowd cheered over two minutes, as the President appeared. Masses of people surged to the hall but were unable to get inside.

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Chicago, Sept. 8.—Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National committee, in a statement here says President Wilson is pounding against a stone wall in his attempts to have the peace treaty ratified without any reservations.

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